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APPENDIX  
TO  
ARISTIDES'S VINDICATION  
OF THE  
VICE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BY A GENTLEMAN OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
P R O V I N G  
THAT GENERAL HAMILTON  
AT THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
EXERTED ALL HIS INFLUENCE  
TO SUPPORT MR. JEFFERSON  
IN OPPOSITION TO MR. BURR.

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V I R G I N I A.

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## An Appendix,

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A GENTLEMAN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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**T**H E charges of intrigue, advanced against the vice-president of the United States by the Clintonian faction, attracted general attention throughout the union.—The boldness with which the allegations were made, excited the concern and astonishment of most well wishers to the federal government. To many discerning minds they appeared the prelude of a catastrophe, which was likely to dissolve the political harmony of the states, and perhaps in the end, involve their citizens in all the horrors of civil war. Nor was this suspicion a visionary fear, and without grounds. For the last eighteen months, the pen of every unprincipled scribbler, and the wit of every licentious lampooner, were pensioned and bribed to effect the iniquitous purpose. Every tale which calumny could invent, was fabricated and re-echoed, from ear to ear, and from town to town by the wretched tools of a desperate faction, until the independent mind of the honest patriot, began to stagger at the accusations preferred against Mr. Burr, and even to doubt of the correctness of his principles. But the mask of hypocrisy which veiled the designs of this hydra of ambition, rashness and tumult is now happily torn assunder. The members which composed it, have been delineated by the boldest lines, and in the happiest manner. In the picture drawn, the whole

catalogue of vice and crime is at once exposed to view; nor has a single feature of treachery been neglected, which language could express.

There remains however, one part of the conspiracy formed against the vice-president which, has not been sufficiently developed; I mean the secret motives and designs of the overtures which were made to Mr. Burr by Mr. Ogden. Aristides probably was unacquainted with some important facts, relating to that mysterious affair, which have been in my possession for some time, or he would unquestionably have brought them forward to prove that both General Hamilton, and his obsequious servant Mr. Ogden, were guided on that occasion, by very different views from either friendship to Mr. Burr, love to their country, or a desire to serve the cause of federalism.

I AM well aware, it is both an unpleasant and unpopular task, to unfold any circumstances which may affect, or impeach the integrity of General Hamilton. Fortune has shielded the character of this gentleman from his youth, by the voice of acknowledged virtue and wisdom. During the lifetime of General Washington, the slightest insinuation against either the talents, honesty, or *personal courage*, of Hamilton, was deemed an insult, offered to the understanding of a man, on whose judgment, the unbounded gratitude of a generous people had stamped the seal of divine penetration. The sacred memory of Washington has since proved an asylum for the intriguing General and screened his actions from merited vengeance; in like manner as the venerable aspect of antiquity, frequently protects the distorted and ruinous pile, and causes for a while, public utility to give way to public nuisance. But both justice and reason require that the peace and honor of America should not always be endangered by an undue respect for the manes of Washington. The many invidious counsels, which have flowed from the ambitious heart of Hamilton; and the poisoned foppery of his tongue, which assails merit and chastity in every shape; demand a speedy day of retribution. The vindication of the second officer of the union, whose political principles, and integrity



have been so unjustly stabbed; renders necessary the exposure of a plan, which had very nearly proved fatal to the happiness of the United States.

THE first instance on record, where the equivocating genius of Hamilton was apparent, is in his evidence given at the trial of general Charles Lee in the year 1778. The fate of this unfortunate and brave officer on that occasion is well known, but time has obliterated many of the circumstances which attended that remarkable trial. The intimacy which existed between Hamilton and Lee previous to this period, and the friendship and services of the latter to the former, are now only recollected by the few remaining veterans of the day, who still exist, witnesses of the open and heroic conduct of the one, and of the selfish ingratitude of the other. The words which general Lee, in his defence, applied to Hamilton, are no doubt still fresh in his memory, and probably at times, in the corroding moment of guilty conscience, inflict in his breast a silent but nervous chastisement.—“There is one part of Colonel Hamilton’s evidence, I cannot help animadverting upon; it has hurt me because it is even an impeachment of my qualifications as an officer, and it has hurt me the more, as it comes from a man of esteemed sense, and whose valour I myself was witness of, although it is not that sort of valour, unless by practice and philosophy, he can correct, will ever be of any great service to the community.” Ingratitude of every description, is certainly one of the most shameful and detestable vices, which can pollute the heart of man; but that ingratitude which betrays the friend and benefactor in adversity from a mean complaisance to power, is of all others the basest and merits the severest censure. In making this remark, I trust it will not be supposed, that I intend any reflection on the character of Washington. I believe it has been long since understood, and therefore requires no repetition here, that with respect to General Lee’s conduct at the battle of Monmouth, General Washington was egregiously imposed upon, by a servile faction headed by Wayne, and dragooned into exercise by the Baron Stuben.

ONE of the most lamentable circumstances attending the lot of greatness is the croud of deception and flattery, which flutters round it. The utmost virtue and the keenest penetration, are at times unable to resist the dazzling tale of the courtesan's minion, which steals on the heart, and with the gall of detraction wounds every noble deed. There are no characters more dangerous to others and pitiful in themselves as those of the sycophant and courtier. To satisfy their ambition they leave no stone unturned, but sacrifice both friendship, peace and honor. The instances of degradation, to which the fawning wretch of power has descended appear almost incredible. The story of Cambalus and his courtiers, who to quiet the jealousy of Seleucus, submitted to the painful odium of castration, is well known. But whether the love of power would ever so far preponderate over the love of pleasure, in the heart of Alexander Hamilton, is a proposition which could be solved, only, by placing the amorous General between a crown and a venus, with a skilful anatomist on one side, and all the delicacies of the toilet on the other. This might furnish, an amusing experiment for the plodding metaphysician, and it is probable, the celebrated question of free-will would be as easily determined in this manner, as by the proposed expedient of placing an ass between two bundles of straw.

It has been frequently observed that the first departure from virtue is enough; and if what a French writer, I think Despreaux has said of crimes was ever applicable to a man; that person is Hamilton.

Dans le Crime il suffit qu'une fois l'on débute  
Une chute toujours attire une autre chute  
L'honneur est comme une île escarpée & sans bords  
On ny remonte plus, quand on est dehors

AFTER the desertion of his earliest benefactor and military friend; we find in General Hamilton's life, nothing but a continued series of ambitious steps, covered with ingratitude and stained with vice. No man has panted and thirsted after the knight errand honours of chivalry, more than this member of the Cincinnati;

but with what characters would his shield have been emblazoned had his proposed scheme of hereditary title been adopted. Would he have assumed the tomahawk and scalping knife, as his supporters to mark the Indian war of 1790, 2; or would he have rather chosen the form of a Lucretia and a Cleopatra to denote on the one hand the chastity of marriage he has betrayed and on the other the wanton lasciviousness which he has embraced. The tears of betrayed friendship, joined to the emblems of creolean descent, would furnish an ample field for a scutcheon of adultery and crime.

WERE I possessed of the lively powers of Aristides, and could command those flights of satire, and figures of rhetoric which adorn his pages, I might dwell on the portrait of General Hamilton until the appendix far exceeded the size of the pamphlet to which it is attached. The traits, which compose the character of Alexander Hamilton, are so many, so various, and opposite in their kind, that to obtain a true representation would require the united efforts of virtue and vice; of art and science; of intrigue and corruption, and of profligacy and debauch. The picture if truly delineated, would exhibit a world of characters centered in one individual, and might read a lecture both to the statesman and soldier, as well as to the deep intriguer and pander of chastity. Gallantry would be explored in all the windings of deceitful love. Hypocrisy in all her wiles. The tender passions would be analyzed with the acuteness of Hogarth, and the delicate touches of Sappho; while the powers of oratory borne on the wings of wit, and supported by a blaze of metaphor, would dazzle and astonish every beholder. But still I despair, if the likeness even though correct, would afford either pleasure or satisfaction. The patriot and christian would retire with sorrowful disgust, at a spectacle of vice blended with talent, and triumphant over virtue. Representations of this nature are always the most afflicting to the generous mind. We read the characters of the Clintons and Livingstons, as drawn by Aristides, without any other emotion than that which is excited by the de-



served punishment of the deepest villainy. A tear would not be shed, but a smile might be raised, although every Livingston and Clinton who has received the lash of Aristides were suspended on one gibbet. We should only regard the circumstance as one of the ordinary executions of Providence, and proceeding from the just judgment of God. But with respect to Hamilton we weep at the idea, that there should exist one instance of such exalted talent, so deeply clothed in vice and only trimmed with virtue.

AFTER a digression which has perhaps been painful to the reader; I shall now return to the principal subject of this appendix, the overtures which were made to colonel Burr by Mr. Ogden. But in order to arrive at the secret source of that extraordinary proposal; it is necessary to trace back the cause of the mutual jealousy and antipathy, which for many years have existed between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. These two persons entered into the revolutionary army nearly at the same time, and with a trifling disparity in respect to age. Alexander Hamilton had the advantage of colonel Burr by a few years. Disgust and ambition were the motives of the former. Patriotism and the love of liberty those of the latter. The *legitimate* branch of the family of Cruger can best explain the cause of Hamilton's aversion to the sentiments of his father. The register of births in the Island of Nevis, will furnish the future historian of Hamilton's life, with some curious information on this head. The poems of the late Peter Markoe of Philadelphia may also be consulted on the same subject. The severest of the General's enemies cannot say in the language of Junius, "that from his birth he derived a constitutional claim to respect" but his friends, may exult in the idea, that he has neither prostituted the highest *hereditary* title or the most splendid *family* fortune.

Notwithstanding however this *favorable circumstance* in the life of General Hamilton, yet a thirst after power and hereditary rank, was to form his distinguishing characteristic; and to draw a perpetual line of separation, between the Generals politics, and

those of colonel Burr. The latter having retired from the army some years before the close of the war gave an opportunity to Hamilton to triumph over a man, whom he had ever considered his most formidable rival both in arms and in civil life. The establishment of the order of the Cincinnati in which the name of the West Indian adventurer, was gloriously enrolled, crowned his victory.

It is neither my wish or intention, to condemn or advocate the establishment of the Cincinnati. It is an order productive of many advantages, and pregnant with many evils. The enemies of this order have doubtless been amused and gratified, by the able considerations of *Ædanus* Burke; a man than whom America has not produced a more able writer. All the possible objections which can be advanced against the policy of establishing badges of distinction in a republican country, are fully detailed and commented upon in a pamphlet written by this gentleman, under the signature of *Cassius* in the year 1783.

The peace of 1783 was no sooner concluded than Hamilton and Burr embarked in opposite characters on the tempestuous stage of politics. The former to vindicate the cause of those men, against whom he had fought, and in a civil capacity to sap the foundation of those very principles which established the independence of America and opened a new æra of liberty to mankind. But Colonel Burr with that consistency which has ever marked his character, exerted all his abilities to oppose those men and those opinions which he had opposed in the field. The letters of *Phocion*, the known production of the pen of Hamilton; written soon after the peace; sufficiently demonstrate the sentiments which he then entertained; sentiments however excusable in a Briton, are by no means consistent with the principles of republicanism. This embittered the animosity and jealousy which Colonel Burr had for some time before entertained against General Hamilton, and caused him strenuously to combat as likewise to watch over every political step which Hamilton advocated. The favors of Washington which were so bountifully poured from the purest mo-

tives on the head of the West-Indian, and by some unhappy prejudice averted from Colonel Burr, naturally roused the indignation of the latter against both federal men and federal measures.

COLONEL BURR, was elected to the Senate of Congress in 1791, and the correctness of his political principles, can no ways be more justly estimated than by examining the journals of the Senate, for those years in which he was a member of that honorable body. It will thereby be ascertained, that he warmly espoused every bill which tended to promote the cause of universal liberty, and the happiness of his fellow citizens. His bold opposition to the British treaty, and the speech which he delivered on that memorable occasion; ought ever to endear him to the breast of every lover of liberty, and friend to the interest of the United States; while the letters of Camillus, the offspring, nay, the boasted offspring of Hamilton; the favourite child of this aspiring statesman; ought to proclaim the latter to the world as a character, who probably if he were permitted, would like Caesar cross the Rubicon, and following the example of the Corsican usurper establish a government, which would resemble a republic only in name.

I HAVE now given a short sketch, both, of the opposite characters, and principles of Colonel Burr and General Hamilton. The delineation has been faint; but still I hope it has been sufficiently perspicuous to serve as an introduction to the developement of the nature and design of those overtures which were made by Mr. Ogden to Colonel Burr. This Mr. Ogden is the intimate friend, companion and servant in political intrigue to General Hamilton. Every step and movement which Mr. Ogden takes in the meandering circuit of politics; may in reality be regarded as only paving the way for the subtle General to tread more lightly, and lay his snares with more effect and greater security. It is proved by Mr. Ogden's own letter that he *did actually after his return from Washington to New-York, wait on Colonel Burr, and propose terms for his election; at the express desire of two or three*



*of the federal party; but that Colonel Burr explicitly declined the explanation, and did neither propose nor agree to any terms.* While Mr. Ogden was at the seat of government or previous to his departure from New-York, the deceased General Gun received a letter from General Hamilton to the following purpose. Hamilton prefaced his letter by observing the fortune and success of Colonel Burr. He declared that he (Colonel Burr) had arrived at an honour (or some words to that effect) which he never could have supposed; but at the same time gave his decided opinion, that by all means Mr. Jefferson ought to be elected; for that Colonel Burr was a greater Jacobin than Mr. Jefferson and of no principle, while the former had some. The federal party he supposed might have a degree of reliance upon Mr. Jefferson; but upon Mr. Burr they could have none. The existence of this letter may be questioned; but the fact is fortunately for Colonel Burr too well established for his enemies to contradict. I can with confidence, and without dread of being confuted, appeal to Mr. John Gun brother to the General as to the truth of what I here assert. I can with the same degree of certainty appeal to Mr. Davis of the Virginia Gazette, and to Colonel Vandewal the Post Master of Richmond. I could if I pleased call upon several other gentlemen to support my assertion; which I know is true: and know also, will remain uncontradicted, by those who I have named. It is proper however to remark in justice to these gentlemen that although my information is correct; it was obtained from a very different source.

Let the reader of these pages now pause, and if he do; though his capacity be the most moderate, the real design of Hamilton and Ogden will instantaneously unfold itself; and with all the fleetness of quickest idea, reverberate through his mind. Hamilton's letter to General Gun and Mr. Ogden's to Dr. Irvine first published in the Morning Chronicle and re-published by Aristides, speak an irresistible evidence to every impartial and unprejudiced person; that the proposal from Mr. Ogden amounted to nothing else but a deep preconcerted plan, to produce what it has in

reality effected a division of the republican interest. The letter from Hamilton to Gun, proves, that the most visionary hope could never have been entertained, that Colonel Burr would have acceded to the infamy of the proffered terms. What possible motives, then, could have induced Mr. Ogden to wait on Colonel Burr relative to the subject of the election? Patriotic intentions certainly were out of the question. A love of country or desire to serve the citizens of the United States could never have persuaded either General Hamilton or Mr. Ogden to bargain with a man for the chief magistracy, who was confessed by the former to be a person destitute of principle. Neither could it have proceeded from a reliance upon the supposed inclination of Colonel Burr to serve the federal cause; for General Hamilton declared that the federalists might repose some confidence in Mr. Jefferson but from Colonel Burr they could expect no favour. The sophistry of Hamilton, the complaisant language of Ogden and the vociferous declamation of the whole legion of Clintonians and Livingstons joined to the Billingsgate scurrility of their servile lampooners will in vain be exerted to give any other explanation of the offer made to Colonel Burr than that which I have stated. Even the equivocating comments of that "Kilderkin of wit" who edits the Hamiltonian post, and whose character shall be presently drawn, shall by their futility of reasoning, and lameness of expression only add new proofs, and throw additional lights upon the conspiracy. The disclosure of Mr. Ogden's interview with Colonel Burr appear both from the "View" and from Cheetham's letters, to have originated with General Hamilton. This of itself serves as a convincing proof that the motives which actuated Mr. Ogden on that occasion, were none of the purest. The hatred and jealousy which were for years rivetted in the breasts of the Clintons and Livingstons against Colonel Burr, were therefore to co-operate with the ambition of General Hamilton and his friends, and to sow among the republican citizens of the union, those dissensions and evils which if not detected, would once more have realised those scenes of confusion, massacre, and horror pre-

sented in this country during the revolutionary war. State would have been armed against state, village against village, and the members of the same family, would even have been impressed with different passions and different principles. America would have mourned that there ever was a time, when the wandering foot of foreign depravity had trodden her shores, and wafted across the Atlantic, the scum of mutiny and desperate rebellion. Under the yoke of usurping chains, and groaning at the foot of despotism; she should have perhaps beheld an ambitious adventurer, rampant with vice, rob her treasury; debase the inherent virtue of the female breast; and imitating the example of Commodus and Catigula, *omni parte corporis atque ore in sexum utrumque pollutus*, plunge into the gulph of extravagant luxury, and unnatural wantonness. In "sackcloth and ashes" might she have lamented the day, that she listened to the slanderous tales of faction; and pressed to her bosom, the corrupted and hired defamer of characters, to the exclusion of her dearest friends, those patriots of 1776 who possessed of the noblest affections of the mind; risked every thing which was sacred; even life itself in the defence of their rights of rational liberty; not the licentious liberty of designing knaves, pick-pockets and murderers; but that liberty the enjoyment of which, in place of separating, connects more closely the bonds of society, gives energy to government, and happiness to the people. But since the cloud of treachery has once been by the hand of divine providence burst asunder, let every citizen henceforth by an unwearied discharge of duty to God and his country, guard against the arts of the intriguing ambitious character, and the profligate writer. Let him put his hand upon his breast and exclaim in the words of Hastings.

Who can remember this, and not, like me,  
Here with to sheath a dagger in his heart,  
Whose damn'd ambition would renew those horrors  
And set, once more, that scene of blood before us?

I HAVE already slightly noticed the Evening-Post of New-York, a paper which is devoted to the exclu-

five views of General Hamilton. A brief development of the character of the *Gentleman*, who conducts this News-Paper, and the agency which he had in flandering the reputation of Colonel Burr shall close these pages.

THE ambitious politician seldom chuses the company of men of virtue, but reposes his confidence in beings totally destitute of every moral principle. This certainly is a fortunate circumstance for mankind, and in a great measure serves as an antidote, against the poison, which is perpetually flowing from the heart of corruption and intrigue. It seems to be one of those wise and provident laws of nature that pestilence, and ravaging destruction of every species are accompanied by some monitor of safety for men. The decay of the insect creation directs us to fly from the plague and fever, the rattle from the bite of the snake, while betrayed confidence frustrates the statesman's conspiracy. Had Alexander Hamilton not always a Coleman fawning and fluttering round him, to catch at every indiscreet expression; and then to betray them to some vulgar associate or political runner; his extraordinary powers would have endangered the freedom of any nation. But this Coleman is the most happy foil which chance possibly could have directed as a bar to the ambitious schemes of the designing General. With a heart undeserving the confidence of the meanest Clintonian; with a head void even of the acquired learning of Cheetham; a more frivolous coxcomb than Richard Riker; a more miserable pettifogger than Tunis Wortman; destitute of the pugilistic prowess of Pennington while cowardice vibrates through every vein and palsies every nerve, he presents a spectacle which is infamy to converse with, infamy to touch, infamy to behold, nay, even infamy, to breath the air along which he passes. He reports himself to have had a liberal education at the college of Cambridge, Massachusetts. If this be true, that university had much better for their own honour, have pensioned Coleman for life, to reside with his *grandmother*, in his native village of Greenfield, than to have disgraced such a respectable seminary by the daily pro-



pagation of calumny and falsehood. It is said of the Scotch nation, that they keep centinels placed on the frontiers between Scotland and England, to prevent the emigration of folly and dullness, which might tarnish their established fame of acuteness among foreigners. Had the legislature of Connecticut pursued the same policy, Coleman at this day, would not have been acting in the humble capacity of scavenger among the airy castles of power which perpetually glitter in the visionary fancy of Alexander Hamilton.

THIS Connecticut *worthy* owed his first rise in life to Colonel Burr. He was drawn from the dregs of poverty, and meanness of birth, by the benevolent hand of this Gentleman. When Coleman entered the office of Colonel Burr he was inadequate to execute the most menial errand which business required.— He even had not decency enough for the scullion of a brothel, knowledge sufficient for a stationer's apprentice, or requisite courage to face the frowns of a Constable. Colonel Burr after making several experiments to discover the genius of his charity boy, was at last under the necessity of only employing him, to wipe the dust from off his books, clean his table, and fold his papers. But even to this drudging task the capacity of Coleman was unequal. The library of Colonel Burr became musty, his papers out of order and his room covered with filth. No man has been more unfortunate than Colonel Burr, in respect to the several young men whom his generous disposition has educated. The successor of Coleman was the unhappy Burbidge, a native of the same state, and for aught I know recommended to Colonel Burr by him. The story of this young man, having received thirty stripes last summer on his bare back, for imitating the example of one of Coleman's antagonists, is well known to every person except the readers of the *American-Citizen*. This was the only news-paper in which the circumstance was not reported. Whether Coleman and the editor of that paper felt a fellow feeling with Burbidge is uncertain. But the squeamish qualms of conscience, which prevented the *Hamiltonian-Post* to publish the disgraceful punishment that was inflicted

on a certain imported editor, have been confessed. That story is however now supported by better testimony than Callender. The *musical* Coleman whenever he pleases, may prepare an ode on the circumstance; to be sung at the first meeting of the Anacreontic society in New-York. A Mr. Saunderfon a respectable clerical character now in Virginia, but some years since chaplain to a regiment in the East-Indies, asserted to several gentlemen in Richmond, as also in the Printing-Office, where these pages are set, that he was present at the amusing scene, when the *seat of honor of the Pennsylvania Organ was harmonised by a british drummer*. The memorable event gave rise to the following lines which appeared a few days after in the Calcutta Gazette,

When high in air the Indian World\* was bound,  
And felon'ous stripes, scourg'd the World around;  
In waves of crimson deep, and streams of blood;  
For sedition's sins, widely spread the flood;  
'Till Braman mild, forgave the Rebel's wrong,  
Unbound his limbs, but seal'd his slanderous tongue.

I am almost ashamed to trespass on the patience of the reader by narrating any circumstance which relates to the most profligate defamer of characters that America ever witnessed. The epithets and the style of language which I have applied to Coleman, may also to some appear illeberal. When we however consider the mischievous consequences which may arise from a News-Paper exclusively devoted to serve a most ambitious and dangerous faction, no words or mode of expression can furnish sufficiently opprobrious terms adequate to the villany. I trust it will never be supposed that under the Hamiltonian faction I include, or wish to designate any of the real federal characters. Faction and federalism are two very distinct terms, and I hope in God they shall always remain so. I am far however from supposing that now the weight and

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\* The *INDIAN-WORLD*, was the name of the paper which the now *Pennsylvania Organ* published at Calcutta in 1794.



influence of even Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, and the whole family of Livingston's were they joined together, and their views unanimous, can shake the independence of the states, after the characters of the leaders are so fully known and their schemes of treachery developed. I believe not a single virtuous individual will be found weak enough to tread in their steps. There may indeed be a few pretended pious characters, who imitating the *generous* expounder of the gospels at New York, with uplifted hands, and with all the sanctity of grimace which hypocrisy can assume, will invoke the divine providence to protect his worship De Witt Clinton in all his schemes; defend his followers from the envious tongue of slander, and waft home in security the venerable Chancellor Livingston, a man whose abhorrence for every species of vice, is as notorious as his acuteness in found.

BUT to return to the editor of the *Hamiltonian-Post*. It is not easy to conceive what possible motives could have induced a person of General Hamilton's penetration to have taken into his service such a paltry sycophant, contemptible scribler and reputed coward as Coleman. As to mental qualifications his head is a desert of barrenness. His weakness of eyes whether proceeding from sweeping the dust against the wind on Colonel Burr's staircase; or using too profusely the receipts of Doctor Solomon, renders him an inactive editor, particularly when it is known he cannot pen a single sentence without searching over and over the leaves of a dictionary, and prying into some classic in order to make out a species of *decent News-Paper Billingsgate*. His pedantic pragmatistical address, precludes him from serving the General in the capacity of a pimp. The shivering pangs of cowardice, which pervade and thrill every muscle of his body, frequently confine him for days together, cooped up among a lumber of scandal and butchered magazines, like a half dead felon expecting the fatal rope. His dread of Cheetham is such, that he almost never walks the streets without having some corpulent Alderman to strut before his nose. The associates and companions of his vacant hours, are the most desperate

minions, whom corruption can procure, and villany produce. And yet this is the *man* whom General Hamilton has employed to defend the rights of christianity and the Federal Constitution. As well might a whole army of hangmen, with their tortures, their wheels, and their axes, advocate the cause of humanity. As well might his honor Judge Livingston, enthroned on the *seat of justice* inculcate through the *crooked nostril of affected moderation* the precepts of honesty and virtue. With equal propriety, I say, might the *Pontifex Maximus* of the Clintonian Church marching in the front of the *Theistical Society* of New-York and robed in the canonicals of hypocrisy declaim against *slander* and *calumny*, at the same time exciting his followers to persecution by the following remarkable motto, *sub noctis umbra et nominis auxilio vinces.* \* With equal consistency might these circumstances take place, as for Coleman to attempt to advocate the cause of christianity and justice. This language I own may appear harsh; but as I have already said, the portrait of *such a fellow* requires the coarsest colouring. What I am going to relate, I hope also will plead an apology, and even compel the unblushing Hamilton himself, reeking with the infamy of whoredom and accumulated guilt, to confess that I have reason on my side.

ABOUT the very time, and perhaps on the very days, that the Evening Post of New-York was echoing thro' the union the *charitable* donation which Mr. Jefferson made to Calender, was Mr. Coleman employed in writing letters to a respectable federal character at the city of Richmond Virginia, requesting him to use his influence with the *author of the Prospect before us*, and if possible lead him into the Hamiltonian path of politics. The cons and pros I believe were not precisely mentioned by Coleman, nor was the amount of Calender's pension particularly specified. These it is to be presumed were deferred until

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\* Those Clintonians who wish for an explanation may apply to the Rev. Dr. M'KNIGHT; this Gentleman is both a latin scholar, and extremely accomodating to his friends.

the pleasure and expectations of Callender were known. But the hopes of Hamilton and Coleman were at once blasted, by the upright and honourable conduct of the federal gentleman, who after being teased by Coleman's letters on this subject, returned an answer to the following purport. That Callender was a man that would not be dragooned into any sentiments or political way of thinking except his own; but even if this were not the case, that he would never be the person who should be accessory in biasing a political writer in favor of one party or another. Previous to this correspondence; this federalist was the gentleman to whom the Evening Post owed its principle circulation in the state of Virginia; and he probably would have continued his support unless Coleman's letters had demonstrated to him, that the views of the Evening Post were only intended to promote the designs of Alexander Hamilton, and not the federal interest or that of the citizens at large. I have no personal acquaintance with this federalist, but I consider it my duty to declare that there is no man whose character I more esteem; or whose literary talents I more admire. Let the reader now peruse the character given of General Hamilton by this same *Callender*. (Prospect before us, vol. 2. part 2d. page 25) to whom Coleman was so very zealous to give the fraternal embrace; and from thence let him infer, what species of materials composes the heart of Coleman and his patron Hamilton, "There is no citizen of the union since the flight of Benedict Arnold, who has, in such deep and death-leis characters of history, wrote scoundrel upon his forehead, as this triton of traitors, this prodigy from the West-Indies, this preceptor of the first and second congress."

THIS correspondence of Coleman, and the letter from General Hamilton to General Gun, so inconsistent with the overtures from Mr. Ogden to Colonel Burr; I hope will appear sufficient indexes of the views of the Hamiltonian party, whose only object is by disuniting men of all parties, and dissolving the dearest friendships and the closest connections, to raise upon the ruins of federalism and anti-federalism a hydra-



7 faction which perhaps in its consequences will prove as dreadful as any which has ever stained the revolution of France. What confidence can be put in the protestations of a man, who would be instrumental in electing a person to the chief magistracy of the United States, whom he had declared in a confidential letter to be a character of no principle? or what must his views have been when he was previously certain, that this person would not listen to his terms? Could any other possible motives have actuated General Hamilton on this occasion, but the desire of framing a foundation, upon which a towering tale of calumny might be erected? What reliance can be placed on a news-paper the editor of which, would basely descend to court the aid of the most notorious and convicted libeller that ever crossed the Atlantic? Have not the equivocating remarks in the Evening Post ever since the rupture between the Burrists and Clintonians proved, that the real intention of its prostituted editor was to widen the breach between former friends? Does he not like a wanton baboon laugh and sneer at the mischief which he creates? What pranks or tricks has this reviewer of miserable puns, catches and crotchets neglected to produce the diabolical purpose?

THESE questions, and the facts which I have related, are humbly submitted to the serious consideration of citizens of all descriptions, with the most ardent desire that they may have a beneficial tendency. With this recompence, the only object of my desire I shall rest satisfied; for in the fullest assurance that my name shall never be disclosed, I write neither for place, pension or pecuniary emolument.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, }  
7th of January, 1804. }



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